a country, and being a native of Germany and the northern parts of Europe, it must be considered as one of the most interesting additions that has been recently made to our native flora.—C. C.B.

TEGUMENTS OF GASTEROPOD MOLLUSCA.

Among the kinds of covering of Gasteropod Mollusca, no solid bodies have been noticed but such as are known under the name of Shells. In two genera near to *Doris*, all the fleshy part of the body is strewed in every direction with calcareous spiculæ. In one of them, these spiculæ stick out in such a manner that the animal has its body all bristled with prickles. Similar spiculæ have been met with in the mantle of a young *Bulla*. At a time when, thanks to the labours of Ehrenberg, the study of microscopic fossils has made an unexpected stride, these facts may be of some value in guarding zoologists against referring to Infusoria the remains of animals belonging to a much higher group.—*Comptes Rendus*, July 15, 1844.

NEST OF THE DINORNIS.

Description by Captains Cook and Flinders of Birds' Nests of enormous size on the coast of New Holland; by Prof. Edward Hitchcock, Dec. 22, 1843.

In lecturing on the huge footmarks of sandstone in the Connecticut valley, I have been in the habit for many years of reading to my classes, as the poetry of the subject, some statements from the twelfth volume of the 'Athenæum, or Spirit of the English Magazines' (p. 48), respecting enormously large birds and birds' nests. As some of these statements are manifestly fabulous, it never occurred to me till today to inquire whether any of them were true. I was led to make the inquiry probably by the astonishing discoveries of Prof. Owen respecting the danger bird of New Zealand; and the result is, that I have almost persuaded myself, that with the help of Captains Cook and Flinders I have found the nest of the Dinornis on the coast of New Holland. These navigators have given the following statements in their published voyages. I quote Cook's account from Kerr's 'Collection of Voyages and Travels,' vol. xiii. p. 318. It was Cook's first voyage. Lizard Island is near the north-east coast of New Holland, not far from Cape Flattery, and in about 15° S. lat.

"At two in the afternoon," says Cook, "there being no hope of clear weather, we set out from Lizard Island to return to the ship, and in our way landed upon the low sandy island with trees upon it which we had remarked in our going out. Upon this island we saw an incredible number of birds, chiefly sea-fowl; we found also the nest of an eagle with young ones, which we killed; and the nest of some other bird, we knew not what, of a most enormous size. It was built with sticks upon the ground, and was no less than six and twenty feet in circumference, and two feet eight inches high. To this spot we gave the name of Eagle Island," &c.

Capt. Flinders found two similar nests on the south coast of New Holland in King George's Bay. Not having his work at hand, I quote from the 'Quarterly Review' for October 1814 his description of

these nests :-

"They were built upon the ground, from which they rose above two feet, and were of vast circumference and great interior capacity; the branches of trees and other matter of which each nest was com-

posed being enough to fill a cart."

Now I suppose, from the character of Captains Cook and Flinders, we may place implicit confidence in the truth of these accounts. Indeed, Cook was accompanied to Eagle Island by Sir Joseph Banks. Equally certain is it that no known bird but the Dinornis would have built so enormous a nest. I am led therefore almost irresistibly to inquire whether the Dinornis may not be an inhabitant of the coast of New Holland, and still alive! Even if extinct upon New Zealand, it may have remained longer in the warmer climate of New Holland. It may be that these nests have been accounted for in some other way; but if so, I have seen no other explanation.

P.S. Feb. 1844.—Having occasion to give a lecture this winter before the Young Men's Association in Troy, N. Y., I had a drawing made of the Dinornis of the natural size, on the type of the Apteryx and Cassowary, and also of one of the nests described above, and I assure you that the nest was only of a respectable size for a bird

sixteen feet high.—Silliman's Journal, July 1844.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR AUGUST 1844.

Chiswick.—August 1. Cloudy: boisterous: clear. 2. Clear and very fine. 3. Showery: boisterous. 4. Dusky clouds: clear and fine. 5. Cloudy and fine: rain. 6. Boisterous: clear and fine. 7. Clear: heavy shower at noon: clear and fine. 8, 9. Fine. 10. Slight haze: fine. 11. Very fine: rain. 12. Heavy rain. 13. Showery. 14. Rain: heavy squall: clear and fine at night. 15. Cloudy. 16. Very fine. 17. Densely overcast. 18, 19. Very fine. 20. Overcast: fine. 21-25. Cloudy and fine. 26. Cloudy. 27. Cloudy and dry. 28. Clear, with hot sun. 29. Cloudless and hot. 30. Fine. dry .- Mean temperature of the month 2°.57 below the average.

Boston. - Aug. 1. Cloudy: rain early A.M.: rain A.M. 2. Fine. rain early A.M.: rain with thunder and lightning A.M.: rain P.M. 4. Cloudy. 5. Fine: rain at night. 6. Cloudy. 7. Stormy: rain early A.M.: rain with thunder and lightning A.M. 8. Windy: rain A.M. 9. Windy. 10. Fine. 11. Fine: rain r.M. 12. Rain. 13. Fine. 14. Rain: rain early A.M.: rain A.M. and r.M. 15. Cloudy: rain early A.M. 16. Fine: rain r.M. 17. Cloudy. 18—21. Fine. 22—24. Cloudy. 25. Fine. 26. Cloudy. 27—31. Fine. Sandwick Manse, Orkney.—Aug. 1. Cloudy. 7. Fine. 26. Cloudy. 6. Cloudy: rain. 2. Bright: clear. 3.

Showers: drizzle. 4. Damp: drizzle. 5. Cloudy. 6. Cloudy: rain. 7. Showers: cloudy. 8, Cloudy: showers. 9. Showers. 10—13. Bright: clear, 14. Bright: clear: fine. 15. Clear: fine. 16. Bright: cloudy: fine. 17. Showers: rain. 18. Bright: cloudy. 19. Bright: damp. 20. Showers. 21. Rain: drizzle. 22. Rain: damp. 23. Damp. 24. Damp: cloudy. 25. Bright: cloudy. 26. Drizzle: drops. 27. Drizzle: showers. 28. Bright: clear. 29. Clear. 30. Clear: warm. 31. Clear: cloudy: warm.

Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.—Aug. 1—3. Showers. 4. Fair. 5. Fine. 6, 7. Heavy rain. 8. Rain A.M.: fair P.M. 9. A shower. 10. Fair A.M.: few drops P.M. 11. Fair A.M.: rain P.M. 12. Fair. 13. Showery. 14. Showery: thunder. 15. Fair. 16. Rain P.M. 17. Heavy showers. 18. Fair and clear. 19. Heavy showers. 20. Fair. 21. Fair: a few drops. 22. Rain. 23. Heavy

shower P.M. 24. One shower. 25-31. Fair and fine.

Mean temperature of the month	
Mean temperature of Aug. 1843	58 .0
Mean temperature of spring-water	52 .5
Mean temperature of ditto Aug. 1843	53 .5

Meteorological Observations made by Mr. Thompson at the Garden of the Horticultural Society at CHISWICK, near London; by Mr. Veall, at Boston; by the Rev. W. Dunbar, at Applegarth Manse, Doneries, shifts; and by the Rev. C. Clouston, at Sandmirk Manse, Oriented

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